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# Zur Struktur des anterioren Teiles des Rhynchodaeums der Heteronemertinen

(Nemertini)

Wolfgang Senz

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Senz, W. (2005): On the structure of the anterior part of the Heteronemertean rhynchodaeum (Nemertini). – Spixiana 28/1: 1-7

The anterior area of the rhynchodaeum in heteronemerteans is variable. This variability is discussed in the present paper. Several anatomical structures are named and defined.

Dr. Wolfgang Senz, Zoologisches Institut, Universität Wien, Althanstraße 14, A-1090 Wien.

## Einleitung

## Resultate

Fortgesetzt repräsentieren die Nemertinen ein nur unzureichend erforschtes Taxon. Dies bezieht sich auch auf die Anatomie dieser Tiere. In einigen Aufsätzen hat der Autor bereits Beiträge geliefert, die helfen sollen, diesen Kenntnismangel zu verkleinern, vgl. Senz (1992, 1993a, 1996a), Senz & Tröstl (1997). Der vorliegende Aufsatz wendet sich dem anterioren Bereich des Rhynchodaeums, einem Teil des Rüsselapparates (vgl. Gibson 1972 allgemein zum Rüsselapparat) der Heteronemertinen zu, einer innerhalb dieses Taxons sehr variablen Struktur, die noch keiner wissenschaftlichen Untersuchung zugeführt worden ist.

## Material und Methoden

Es ist das gesamte Heteronemertinen-Material des Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien (NHMW-EV) (vgl. Senz 2003) zur Analyse herangezogen worden. Daß der vorliegende Text nur einen Teil dieses Materials explizit nennt, bedeutet eine Beschränkung auf jenes Material, anhand dessen die Plastizität der zu untersuchenden Struktur innerhalb der Heteronemertinen hinreichend dargelegt werden kann.

*Cerebratululus aracaensis* Senz, 1997: In NHMW-EV 16712/3564 tritt die Öffnung des Rhynchodaeums knapp hinter dem Vorderende des Körpers auf. Es geht in einen sehr kurzen, das Vorderende des Rhynchodaeums darstellenden, Kanal über, unterhalb des ventral indistinkt entwickelten Zentralzylinders der Körperwand (Abb. 1). An seinem Hinterende dringt der Kanal in den Zentralzylinder ein. An dieser Stelle weist er eine ringförmige Diskontinuität auf. Das Kanalepithel zu beiden Seiten der Diskontinuität zeigt signifikante Unterschiede in der Dicke. Innerhalb des Zentralzylinders erweitert sich der Kanal in das übrige, weitleumige Rhynchodaeum. In NHMW-EV 16711/3563 weist das Rhynchodaeum einen anterioren Blindsack auf, der innerhalb des Zentralzylinders liegt. Hier befindet sich auch das Vorderende der Dorsalkommissur des Gefäßsystems. Hinter dem Blindsack des Rhynchodaeums zweigt von diesem ein ventrad gerichteter Kanal ab. Er entspricht lagemäßig und histologisch dem in NHMW-EV 16712/3564 von der Körperoberfläche zum Zentralzylinder ziehenden Kanal. Die Öffnung des Rüsselapparates liegt somit deutlich hinter dem Körpervorderende, im Bereich einer kurzen, medio-ventralen Furche. Die Unterschiede in beiden Schnittserien sind kontraktionsbedingt.

*Cerebratululus marginatus* Renier, 1804: In NHMW-











bebürdet sind. Hierher gehört auch, daß diese Bebürdung Ursache dafür sein kann, daß mehrfach die histologischen Ähnlichkeiten des anterioren Abschnittes mit der angrenzenden Epidermis größer als mit dem posterioren Abschnitt sind. Insgesamt ist gegenwärtig nicht feststellbar, inwieweit mit "anteriorem Kanalabschnitt" ein Konglomerat phylogenetisch unabhängig entstandener Bildungen umfaßt wird. Angesichts hiervon soll in Zusammenhang mit dem anterioren Kanalabschnitt von zwei Teilen des Rhynchodaeums gesprochen werden, insofern dies konkret den anatomischen Umstand verdeutlicht, daß zwei Kanal-artige Abschnitte vorliegen.

Insbesondere die Unterschiede in dem beschriebenen *C. niveus*-Material verdeutlichen die Plastizität, die in Zusammenhang mit den hier betrachteten Strukturen verbunden ist: In dem einen Exemplar tritt ein Rhynchodaeum mit zwei Kanalabschnitten auf, wohingegen der anteriore Abschnitt in dem zweiten Tier als "Frontalorgan-artige Bildung" zu bezeichnen ist. Auch *C. aracaensis* zeigt, daß die hier abzuhandelnde Variabilität nicht einfach zu ordnen ist. An dem Rhynchodaeum dieser Art fällt primär das Blindsack-artige Vorderende des Rhynchodaeums auf, wie auch, daß es nicht wesentlich aus dem Zentralzylinder hinausreicht, sondern eine enge und sehr kurze kanalartige Erweiterung der Furche an das Rhynchodaeum heranreicht. Angesichts der obigen Ausführungen kann dies als Spezialisierung einer ehemals umfangreicheren Furchenbildung angesehen werden, die im Zusammenhang mit der Rückwärtsverlagerung der Öffnung des Rüsselapparates steht.

Erst anhand weiterer Untersuchungen, über den rein anatomischen Untersuchungsrahmen hinaus, könnten Fragen, wie sie hier thematisiert worden sind, gelöst werden. Derartigen Untersuchungen ist auch die Klärung davon vorbehalten, inwieweit die genannten anatomischen Übergänge zwischen einzelnen Ausbildungsformen evolutive Entwicklungslinien widerspiegeln.

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- & R. A. Tröstl 1997. Überlegungen zur Struktur des Gehirns und Orthogons der Nemertinen. – Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturwiss. Kl. **204**: 63-78



# First Record of *Ochetostoma* for the Mediterranean Sea

(Echiura)

José Ignacio Saiz Salinas & Bernhard Ruthensteiner

Saiz Salinas, J. I. & B. Ruthensteiner (2005): First Record of *Ochetostoma* for the Mediterranean Sea (Echiura). – Spixiana 28/1: 9-11

*Ochetostoma erythrogrammon*, a member of the phylum Echiura is recorded from the Croatian coast (Adriatic Sea). This is the first report of the genus from the Mediterranean Sea.

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Dr. Bernhard Ruthensteiner, Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany

## Introduction

SCUBA diving by Tisch, May-June, 1962, ZSM Reg.-Nr. 20001126.

## Description

A complete review of the Echiura of the Mediterranean Sea has been provided by Murina (1984). She compiled a number of six species assigned to five genera.

In the course of a faunistic re-examination of Mediterranean echiurans, a sample of unidentified specimens from the Adriatic Sea lodged in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München (ZSM) showed features unknown to any previously recorded Mediterranean species. Distinct bands of longitudinal musculature were well visible through a translucent body wall. After dissection, the specimens proved to belong to the echiuran genus *Ochetostoma* Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828, previously unknown from the Mediterranean. Thus, the objective of this paper is to clarify the species identity by a morphological investigation and provide this new faunistic record.

### *Ochetostoma erythrogrammon*

Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828

Figs 1A-D, 2A-B

**Material examined:** One sample with four specimens (two dissected) from a single sampling site: the Velebit Canal on the Croatian coast (Adriatic Sea), collected by

The four specimens were cylindrical to sausage shaped (Fig. 1A), light-yellow to creamy in colour (as preserved in alcohol) with little tiny papillae all over the trunk, with more prominent and dense papillae in the peri-anal region (Fig. 1D). The length of the trunk was 39-43 mm and the maximum width 24 mm. The proboscis (detached in one specimen) is stout and rounded, much contracted, 7 mm long and about as wide. Body wall thin and translucent. Longitudinal muscles were gathered into 16 bands, crossed by several transverse fascicles of oblique muscle. Two dark golden hook shaped small setae are present and placed just near the mouth (Fig. 1C). The gut is extremely long, thin walled and convoluted, with calcareous sand debris inside. Gonoducts full of minute ova arranged in three pairs (Fig. 2A) with the anterior pair opening in front of the ventral setae (Fig. 1B). Their length varies from 10 mm (1<sup>st</sup> pair) to 30 mm (3<sup>rd</sup> pair). Gonostomal lips long, some of them well coiled, others little to almost not coiled. Rectal caecum present. Anal vesicles are two thin unbranched tubes (Fig. 2B), 13 mm long, light yellow in colour. They are attached to the body wall

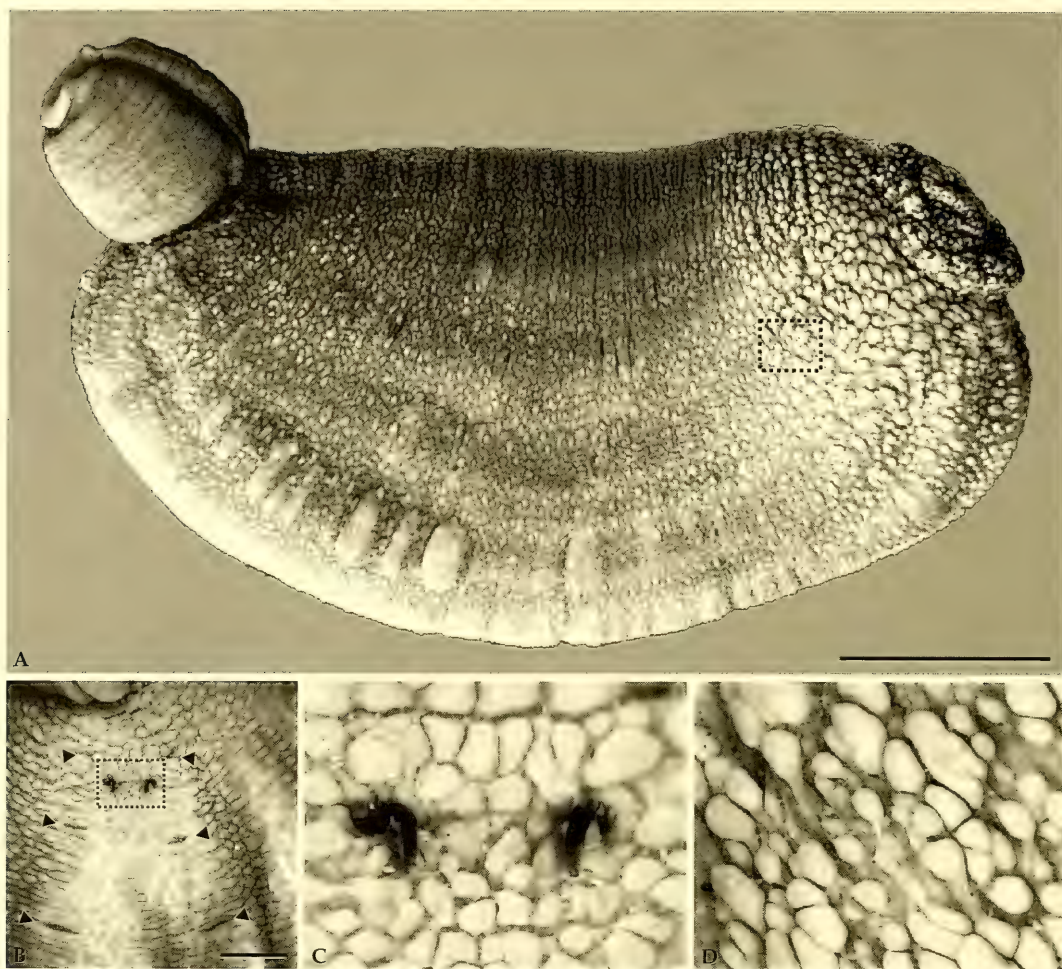


Fig. 1A-D. *Ochetostoma erythrogrammon* Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828, from Velebit Canal (Croatia). A. Specimen 1, complete. Anterior is on the right and ventral is on top. Stippled rectangle is enlarged in D. Scale bar = 10 mm. B. Specimen 2, ventral area adjacent to the proboscis, showing the depressions of the genital pores (arrow heads) and setae (in the stippled rectangle). Stippled rectangle is enlarged in C. Scale bar = 2 mm.

by mesenteries and over its surface few tiny funnels are discernible.

### Discussion

*Ochetostoma erythrogrammon*, the type species of the genus, was originally described from the Red Sea and thereafter additionally reported from different localities of the Indian and Pacific Oceans (Stephen & Edmonds 1972) as well as tropical Atlantic waters (Mathew 1976, Biseswar 1985). There is previous information on the presence of the species in the Mediterranean already in the monograph of Stephen

& Edmonds (1972). This, however, was erroneous at that time, as they incorrectly quoted Hérubel (1904). A re-examination of this paper showed that Hérubel was dealing with the fauna of the southern part of the Red Sea, not the Mediterranean. In fact, Murina (1984) and Saiz Salinas (1987) did not include *O. erythrogrammon* in their Mediterranean faunal lists.

The genus *Ochetostoma* Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828, is classified within the subfamily Thalassematinae Monro, 1927, together with the genus *Thalassema* Lamarck, 1801, whose species *Thalassema thalassum* (Pallas, 1766), was found in the Mediterranean Sea (Murina 1984). The closest records of other species

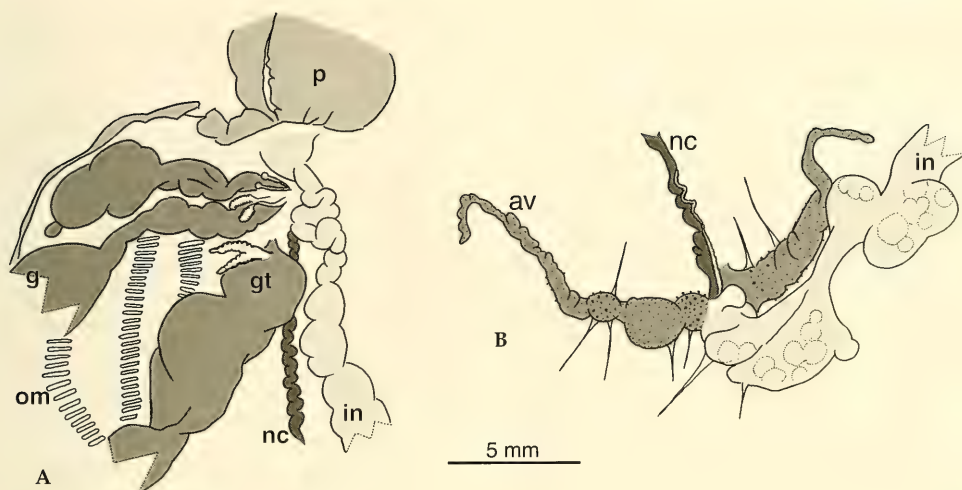


Fig. 2. *Ochetostoma erythrogrammon* Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828, from Velebit Canal (Croatia). Drawn from a dissected specimen. **A.** Gonoducts (g) on the left side, showing gonostomal lips (gt). **B.** Anal vesicles (av) and cloaca. Abbreviations: av=anal vesicles; g=gonoducts; gt=gonostomes; in=intestine; nc=nerve cord; om=oblique muscles; p=proboscis. Scale bar = 5 mm.

of the genus *Ochetostoma*, named *O. baronii* (Greef, 1872), characterised by the presence of two pairs of gonoducts (instead of three pairs) are coming from the Atlantic coast of Morocco (Hérubel 1924) and the Canary Islands (see Saiz Salinas 1987). From the Azores Islands a third species of this genus, *O. azoricum*, was recently described by Rogers & Nash (1996). According to these authors, the new proposed species differs from *O. erythrogrammon* in having 12 bands of longitudinal muscles (instead of 16), although both species keep on sharing the presence of three pairs of gonoducts.

In conclusion, the geographical distribution of *Ochetostoma erythrogrammon* Leuckart & Rüppell, 1828, has been enlarged to the Mediterranean Sea.

### Acknowledgements

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## Contributions to the knowledge of the Ovulidae. XIV. A new species in the genus *Prosimnia* Schilder, 1925

(Mollusca: Gastropoda)

Dirk Fehse

Fehse, D. (2005): Contributions to the knowledge of the Ovulidae. XIV. A new species in the genus *Prosimnia* Schilder, 1925. – Spixiana **28/1**: 13-16

A new species of the gastropod family Ovulidae Fleming, 1828 is described as endemic in northern Red Sea. The new species belongs to the genus *Prosimnia* Schilder, 1925 and in the subfamily Simniinae Schilder, 1925. Type species of the genus is *Ovula semperi* Weinkauff, 1881. The new species *Prosimnia korkosi*, spec. nov. is compared with the following similar species of the genus from the Indopacific area: *Prosimnia semperi*, *Prosimnia boshuensis* Cate, 1973, *Prosimnia draconis* Cate, 1973, and *Prosimnia pierrei* (Petuch, 1973). The status of *P. draconis* and *P. boshuensis* as valid species different from *P. semperi* is demonstrated.

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e-mail: dirk.fehse@ftk.rohde-schwarz.com

### Introduction

Only very few species among the Ovulidae Fleming, 1828 are sculptured. These species belong to the genera *Rotaovula* Cate & Azuma in Cate, 1973 and *Prosimnia* Schilder, 1925. Normally the shells within Ovulidae are dorsally smooth or at best transversely striated but the shells of the two mentioned genera are costulated and the surface of the shells in the genus *Prosimnia* are furthermore very rough or crenulated. *Prosimnia semperi* was described in 1881 by Weinkauff from Borneo. In 1973, Cate introduced provisionally two subspecies to *P. semperi* – *P. s. boshuensis* and *P. s. draconis* – and explained, “[*P. semperi*] ... is apparently an extremely variable species in shell morphology, seeming to vary from one population to another frequently even within the same locality ... The shape of the shell, its color, size and degree of sculpture will often vary strikingly though I am provisionally suggesting two new subspecies ... until further study of their animal parts can better clarify the differences, if any, in the species.” (1973: 74). Catalogues published by the internet attach Cate’s subspecies as synonyms to *P. semperi* because the shell differences seemed to be very minor and intraspecific to their authors. How-

ever, again differences in the soft parts especially of the mantle lobes distinguish *P. draconis* from *P. semperi* although the shell morphology is very similar (Debelius 1996: 53, compare Fehse 2003).

Recently, two specimens recently sampled in the Red Sea were offered by a Brazilian shell dealer. It seemed that these specimens were slightly subadult because the transverse dorsal keel was not developed. However, the author was assured of an additional new species in *Prosimnia* but there were not enough specimens at hand for a description. By chance the author came in contact to Daniel Korkos from Israel who had three further self-collected specimens. All available shells improve the constancy in the distinguishing features. Therefore, this species is described as new.

Unfortunately, there are no soft parts available from the rare and endemic new species. Hopefully, further samples will confirm the striking differences of the shell by the soft part and radulae.

### Abbreviations

DFB collection Dirk Fehse, Berlin, Germany.  
DKI collection Daniel Korkos, Tel Mond, Israel.  
ZSM Zoological State Collection Munich, Germany.









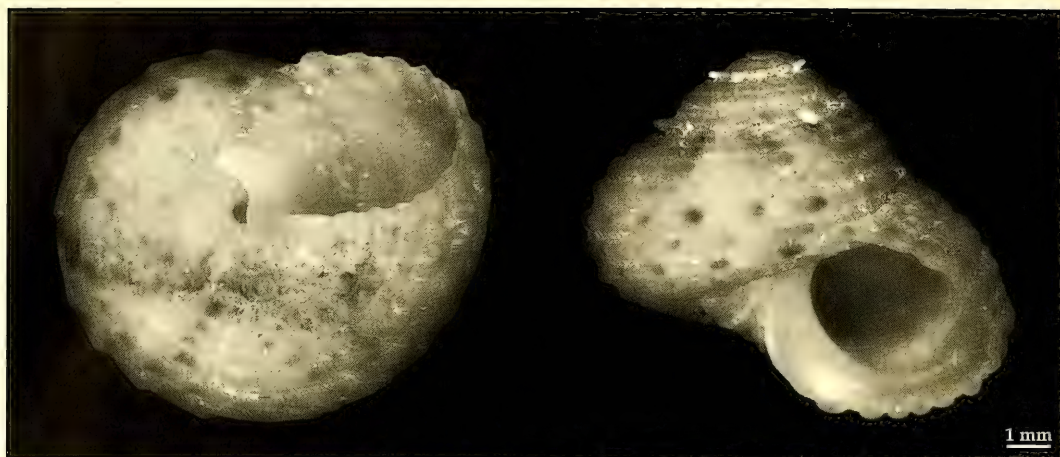


Fig. 1. *Bolma martinae*, spec. nov. Holotype.

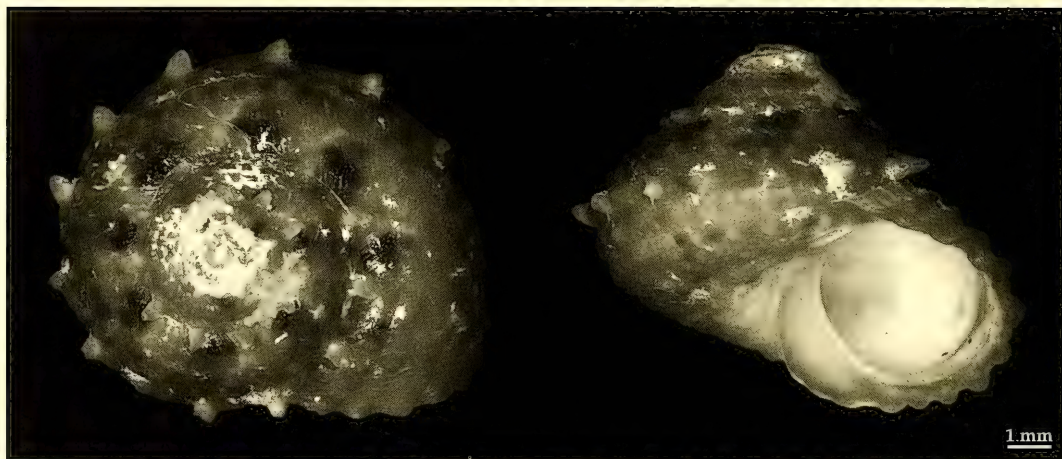


Fig. 2. *Bolma martinae*, spec. nov. Paratype 1.

tively broad, axially lamellate; with a row of small protrusions at the peripheral angle, often disappearing on the last whorl; protrusions are short and directed horizontally; between periphery and basal angle one broad spiral rib; basal angle rounded, marked by another rib; base rounded, with 4 closely set rows of beads, umbilical area separated by a gap, with 3 rows of large beads; between this sculpture there is a microsculpture of microscopic spiral and axial grooves forming a criss-cross pattern; umbilicus always present in adult specimens but sometimes partially covered by the columella; columella smooth, broad and evenly rounded, columellar callus not present; aperture round. Basic colour brownish to red with or without flames of purple on the shoulder; base sometimes with small spots

of purple. Columella and aperture pinkish to brownish. Operculum only known from a juvenile specimen (Paratype 5); relatively thick, white and granulose, sloping towards the outer margin forming a broad edge; with an elevated central nodule surrounded by a groove.

**Etymology.** The species is named after Mrs. Martina Eisinger, Mannheim, Germany.

### Discussion

The most similar species is *Bolma microconcha* Kosuge, 1985. This species is higher (h/w about 1.0), has no umbilicus, only 3 rows of beads on the shoulder and much stronger protrusions, umbilical area not sepa-

rated by a groove. Another more or less similar species is *Bolma minutiradiosa* Kosuge, 1983 which is broader, of lighter colour, has 3 rows of beads on the shoulder, more and stronger protrusions and a well marked basal angle; between basal and peripheral angle there only is a very weak row of beads; the base is straight, the umbilical area is not separated by a groove. Both species do not have an umbilicus, operculum of both species with a central pit.

### Acknowledgement

Thanks are due to Mr. Enrico Schwabe (ZSM) for making the photographs.

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- Kosuge, S. 1983. Descriptions of two new species of the genus *Bolma* from Philippines with a list of hithero

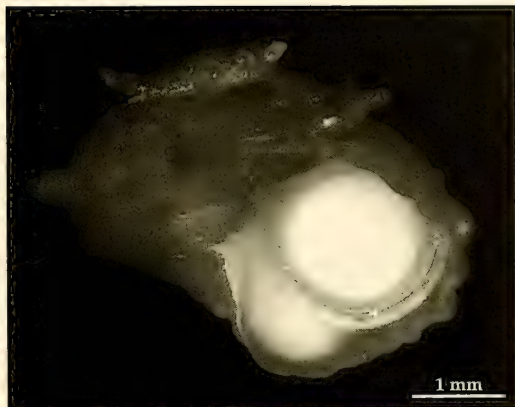


Fig. 3. *Bolma martinae*, spec. nov. Operculum of para-type 5.

- known species (Gastropoda Turbinacea). – Bull. Inst. Malacol. Tokyo **1**: 129-132, 140, pls. 44-45
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# A new genus and three new species of helluonine beetles from Australia

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Hellunoniinae)

Martin Baehr

Baehr, M. (2005): A new genus and three new species of helluonine beetles from Australia (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Hellunoniinae). – Spixiana 28/1: 21–32

A new genus and species, *Platyhelluo weiri*, and two new species of the genus *Helluosoma* Castelnau, *H. bouchardi* and *H. hangayi*, from northern and eastern Australia are described. For the genus *Helluosoma* a key to all species is provided.

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## Introduction

When I recently visited the collections of Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, I had the opportunity to sort through the large amount of unidentified material of ground beetles present in this collection. During this work I found, *inter alia*, two recently captured specimens of helluonine beetles that belong to yet undescribed species, while one of these even represents a peculiar new genus. In the course of the subsequent detailed examination of the specimens, I reexamined a single specimen from my own working collection that for some time was tentatively included in the known species *Helluosoma atrum* Castelnau, but now proved to represent another separate, new species.

The most recent and altogether the single comprehensive survey of the Australian Hellunoniinae is that of T. G. Sloane (1914). This paper includes a key to the Australian genera, while in some genera also the species are keyed. However, these keys are rather short and only some species received a more exhaustive description. Virtually nothing was added during the following 90 years to the knowledge of Australian Hellunoniinae, although some genera urgently need revision. In spite of Sloane's paper which was extraordinarily well done for his time, identification of Australian Hellunoniinae hence still is dif-

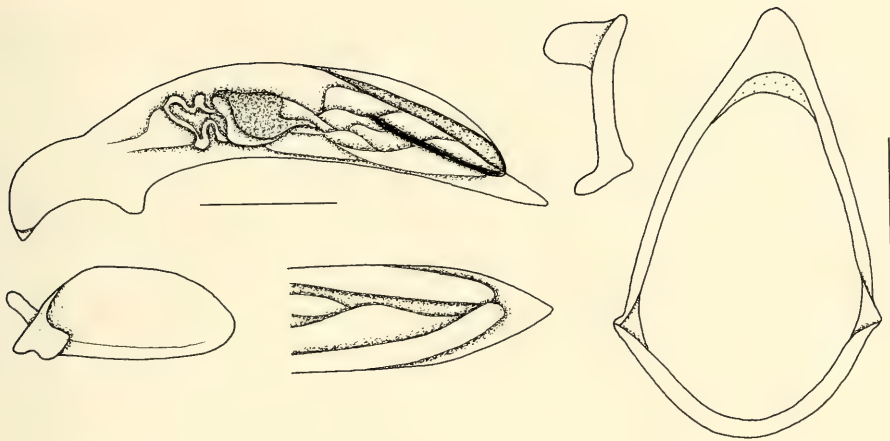
ficult, because no habitus figures nor any survey of genitalic morphology are available.

Because material of certain Australian genera and species still is rare, the three mentioned species are described, even when the descriptions are based on single specimens only. In particular this was done for the reason that two of the three mentioned species were captured during a faunistic survey of certain National Parks in remote areas of the Far North of Australia.

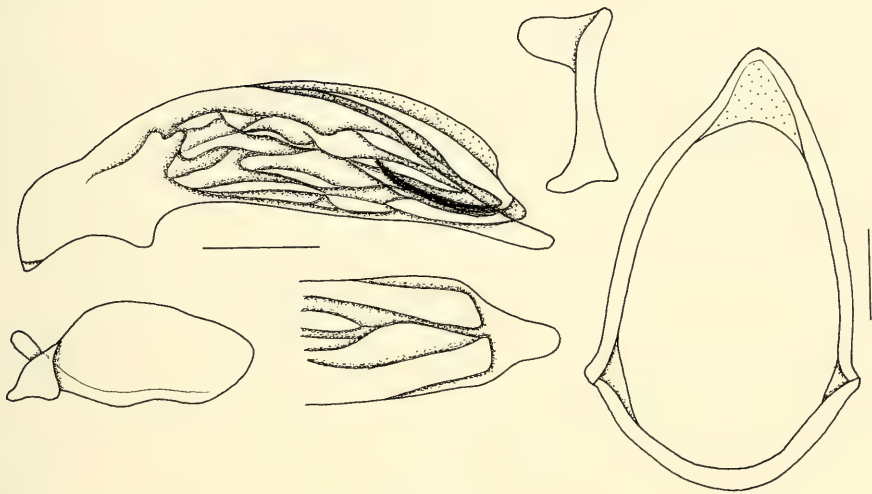
During my visits to various large Australian collections I was always impressed by the large amount of sampled material, but, on the other hand, also by the regrettable disproportion between identified and unidentified material in most of the mentioned collections, which probably is due to the very small number of scientists who are able or willing to deal with this rich and very interesting fauna. So, from my opinion, identification and description of specimens at present is of much more importance than any superimposed biological survey, be it ecological, morphological, molecular or else, because identification is the base for all other work to be done and, moreover, because it is well known for a long time that only identification of specimens will encourage collectors and scientists to intensify their sampling and surveying efforts.



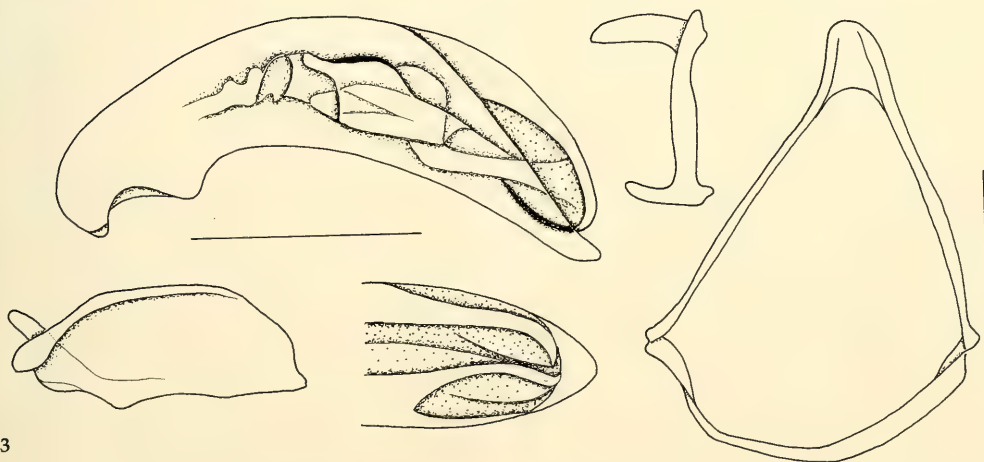
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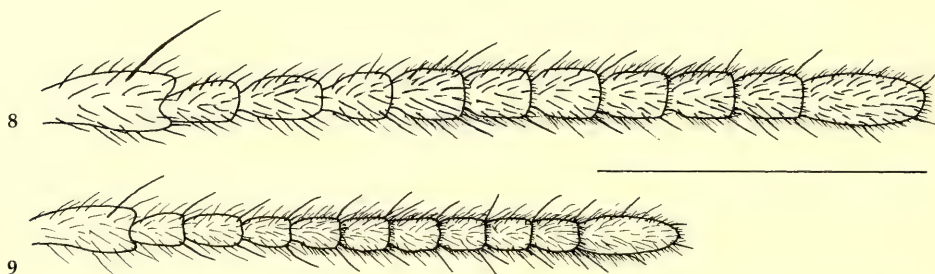
Figs 1-3. Male genitalia: Aedeagus, left side; apex from above; left and right paramere; genital ring. 1. *Helluosoma atrum* Castelnau. 2. *Helluosoma hangayi*, spec. nov. 3. *Platyhelluo weiri*, gen. nov., spec. nov. Scales: 0.5 mm.







Figs 5-7. Right maxillary palpus. 5. *Helluosoma atrum* Castelnau. 6. *Helluosoma hangayi*, spec. nov. 7. *Helluosoma bouchardi*, spec. nov. Scales: 0.5 mm.



Figs 8, 9. Antenna. 8. *Helluosoma atrum* Castelnau and *H. hangayi*, spec. nov. 9. *Helluosoma bouchardi*, spec. nov. Scale: 2 mm.

**Head.** Of average size, postocular prominences conspicuous, about half as long as eye, almost quadrangular, but posterior-lateral angle rounded. Eyes convex, laterally distinctly surpassing orbit. A single supraorbital seta present. Middle of frons raised, with a deep, slightly curved transverse sulcus between frons and neck. Clypeus gently concave at apex. Labrum elongate, with evenly convex apex, quadrisetose and with some hairs on margin. Mandibles of average size, not much curved inside towards apex. Palpi remarkably slender, sparsely setose, apical palpomeres of both palpi slightly widened towards apex. Mentum with unidentate, at apex slightly truncate tooth, with two elongate setae. Labrum elongate, at apex widely rounded, with two subapical and two basal setae, and with few setae along margin. Antenna unusually delicate though rather short, barely attaining base of pronotum. 1<sup>st</sup> antennomere with elongate subapical seta. Dense, short pilosity on 5<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> antennomeres not interrupted by smooth areas. Dorsal surface of head with several deep, irregular grooves along frontal sulci, and with very coarse punctuation and remarkably elongate, erect setae that are slightly inclined anteriorly. However, frons in middle and neck impunctate. Microreticulation absent, surface highly glossy.

**Pronotum.** Wide, remarkably cordiform, with elongate, relatively narrow base. Apex almost

straight, apical angles not at all produced, lateral margin in anterior half very convex, evenly concave in front of the rectangular though slightly obtuse basal angles. Surface depressed with little raised longitudinal, discal ridges and not at all raised median ridge. median line distinct. Lateral margin in apical half conspicuously though rather finely crenulate, about 11-12 crenules present. Surface with rather confluent, very coarse punctures and dense, elongate, erect setae. Lateral margin with a single very elongate marginal seta in front of middle and with a dense fringe of remarkably elongate setae. Microreticulation absent, surface very glossy.

**Elytra.** Elongate, little widened towards apex, depressed. Humeri advanced though rounded. Apex evenly rounded, bordered. Striae well impressed, distinctly punctate. Intervals of equal shape and width, rather depressed, with coarse, slightly irregular, biseriate punctuation and elongate setae that are slightly inclined backwards. 3<sup>rd</sup> stria with 4 erect setae that are difficult to recognize within the dense setosity. Margin with fringe of rather elongate setae. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy.

**Lower surface.** Densely and coarsely punctate, with elongate, erect setosity. Terminal apical sternite in female bisetose, setae far removed from margin. Metepisternum very elongate, c. 3 × as long as wide.

**Legs.** Comparatively delicate and slender. Pro-





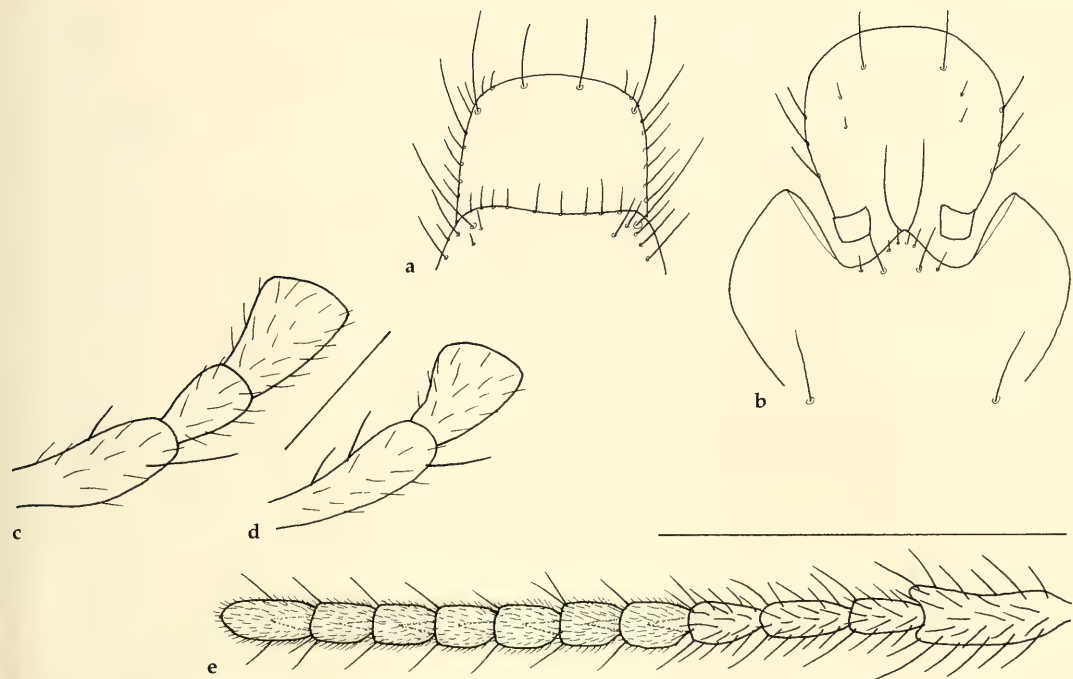


Fig. 13. *Platyhelluo weiri*, gen. nov., spec. nov. Mouth parts. a. Labrum. b. Mentum and Ligula. c. Maxillary palpus. d. Labial palpus. e. Antenna. Scales: 0.5 mm (c, d); 2 mm (e).

## Description

**Measurements.** Length: 11.8 mm; width: 3.5 mm. Ratios. Width/length of pronotum: 0.88; widest diameter/base of pronotum: 1.56; length/width of elytra: 1.69.

**Colour.** Very dark piceous, elytra slightly lighter. Mouth parts, antennae and legs reddish, though antennae to apex becoming slightly darker, and tibiae and tarsi on posterior surface decidedly lighter. Lower surface light reddish. Pilosity yellow.

**Head** (Figs 13, 15). Large and wide, with remarkably narrow neck. Postocular prominences conspicuous, about as long as eye, almost quadrangular, but widely rounded. Eyes comparatively small though markedly convex, laterally by far surpassing orbit. Two supraorbital setae present above eye. Dorsal surface depressed, slightly uneven, without distinct transverse sulcus between frons and neck. Clypeus almost straight at apex. Labrum short and wide, with little convex apex, in middle slightly raised and here, apical margin very slightly produced. Labrum quadrisetose and with a fringe of hairs on lateral margins. Mandibles of average size, though apex very acute and inner margin remarkably curved towards apex. Palpi short and compact, sparsely setose, apical palpomeres of both palpi slightly widened towards apex. Mentum with trian-

gular, acute, unidentate tooth, bisetose, submentum with two elongate setae. Labium wide, at apex gently rounded, in middle faintly sulcate, with two subapical setae, and with few setae along margin. Lacinia short, with a sharp apical hook and a tuft of setae at apex. Antenna fairly stout, rather elongate, surpassing base of pronotum by about one antennomere. Four basal antennomeres with dense, hirsute pilosity, no single elongate seta present near apex of 1<sup>st</sup> antennomere. Short pilosity of antennae beginning from 4<sup>th</sup> antennomere. 5<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> antennomeres on both surfaces with a arrowhead-shaped glossy area at base. Dorsal surface of head with very coarse, somewhat irregular punctuation and remarkably elongate, erect setae that are slightly inclined anteriorly. Microreticulation absent, surface highly glossy.

**Pronotum** (Fig. 15). Elongate, barely cordiform, with short, relatively wide basal part. Apex very gently concave in middle, lateral parts oblique, apical angles almost rounded off, lateral margin in anterior half very little convex, almost parallel, shortly concave in basal fourth, basal part straight, parallel, basal angles rectangular though slightly obtuse, gently produced posteriorly, base gently excised, in middle very faintly convex. Surface very much depressed with barely raised longitudinal, discal ridges and median ridge that are recognizable only



14



15

Figs 14,15. Habitus. 14. *Helluosoma bouchardi*, spec. nov. 15. *Platyhelluo weiri*, gen. nov., spec. nov. Body lengths: 12.7 mm; 11.8 mm.

by their impunctate surface. Median line almost absent. Base and apex not margined, lateral border finely margined, but without discernible lateral channel, not crenulate. Surface with dense, very coarse, in parts slightly confluent punctures and dense, elongate, erect setae. Lateral margin with a series of slightly longer marginal setae along border, none of which is decidedly longer than the others, and with a fringe of elongate setae that are directed laterally. Microreticulation absent, surface very glossy.

Elytra (Fig. 15). Elongate, little widened towards apex, very depressed. Humeri not advanced, rounded. Apex evenly rounded, not bordered, with a narrow, hyaline margin. Striae well impressed, finely punctate, somewhat channeled. Intervals wide, depressed, of equal shape and width, with very coarse, slightly irregular, biseriate punctation and elongate setae that are rather inclined backwards. 3<sup>rd</sup> stria with 5-6 erect setae that are difficult to recognize within the dense setosity. Marginal setae

numerous, elongate, arranged in two rows, setae of lateral row directed rather laterally, those of median row directed vertically, lateral margin with additional submarginal fringe of short setae. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy.

Lower surface. Thorax with moderately dense, very coarse punctuation, abdomen with finer and denser punctures, whole surface with rather elongate, somewhat inclined setosity. Terminal apical sternite in male bisetose, setae far removed from margin. Metepisternum very elongate, almost 4 × as long as wide.

Legs. Comparatively delicate and slender. Profemur large, with conspicuous protuberance in middle. External angle of protibia rectangular, without any tooth. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> tarsomeres of male protarsus with very few adhesive hairs in middle between the dense setosity of lower surface.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Genital ring basally very wide, remarkably triangular though slightly asym-





# A new subspecies of *Coptodera papuella* Darlington from New Britain

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiinae)

Martin Baehr

Baehr, M. (2005): A new subspecies of *Coptodera papuella* Darlington from New Britain (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiinae). – Spixiana **28/1**: 33–35

A new subspecies of the New Guinean lebiine species *Coptodera papuella* Darlington is described from New Britain: *C. papuella nitescens*, subspec. nov. The species *C. papuella* is related to the Australian-New Guinean *fasciolata-wau*-lineage that was formerly combined to a separate genus *Ectinochila* Chaudoir, but *C. papuella* is distinguished from both species by its very strangely shaped aedeagus that bears a very unusual, bicornute apex.

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## Introduction

Through courtesy of Mr. A. Weigel (Pößneck) I received samples of carabid beetles from the Papuan region that, *inter alia*, included specimens of an hitherto unknown small coptoderine taxon from New Britain related to those species [*C. fasciolata* (Macleay), *C. papuella* Darlington, *C. wau* Darlington] that were formerly included in the separate genus *Ectinochila* Chaudoir. Comparison with all three species revealed that the new taxon is most closely related to *C. papuella* Darlington which is widespread in New Guinea but was not yet recorded from outside of this island. With respect to the high-grade similarity in external and sexual characters of both, the New Guinean *C. papuella* and the New Britain specimens, the latter are described as a subspecies of *C. papuella*, because the male genitalia of both taxa are unique and, at the same time, extremely similar.

## Genus *Coptodera* Dejean

This genus in its wider sense is distributed with numerous species worldwide throughout the tropics. In the Old World tropics it is represented by the subgenus *Coptoderina* Jeannel, and all Australian and

New Guinean species belong to this subgenus. But even in its restricted sense, the subgenus is diverse in its external morphology, and some small Australian and New Guinean species form a separate group, the species of which formerly were included in a separate genus *Ectinochila* Chaudoir. This group so far includes three species, the Australian *C. fasciolata* (Macleay), and *C. wau* Darlington and *C. papuella* Darlington, both from New Guinea, though the first two are more closely related *inter se*. All three species are characterized by small size, very coarse microreticulation of the surface, and their elytral pattern that consists of numerous light longitudinal spots that form a distinct pattern characteristic for each species.

## *Coptodera papuella* Darlington

Darlington, 1968: 115.

**Diagnosis.** Small species, distinguished from the related species *C. fasciolata* (Macleay) and *C. wau* Darlington by different pattern, but in particular by its unusually shaped, at apex bicornute aedeagus.

**Note.** The nominate subspecies is quite common and widely distributed throughout New Guinea.

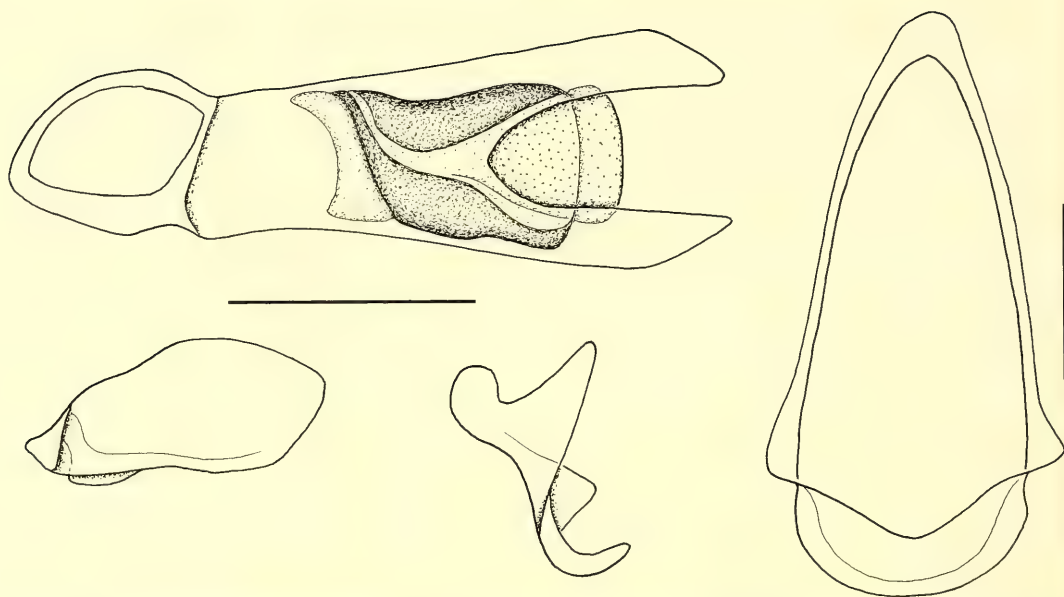


Fig. 1. *Coptodera papuella nitescens*, subspec. nov. Male genitalia: Aedeagus, ventral surface, parameres, genital ring. Scales: 0.25 mm.

***Coptodera papuella nitescens*, subspec. nov.**

Figs 1, 2

**Types.** Holotype: #m, PMG: E New Britain Prov., 30 km SW Kokopo, 5 km SW Arabam, 04°35'75"S, 152°06'84"E, 25.II.2000, leg. A. Weigel KI (ZSM-CBM). – Paratypes: 1♂, 2♀♀, same data (CBM, CWP).

**Diagnosis.** Subspecies distinguished from the nominate subspecies from New Guinea by far less distinctly microreticulate, considerably glossier surface of the elytra, and more extended light elytral pattern that differs in the uninterrupted yellow or whitish lines on 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> intervals.

**Description**

**Measurements.** Length: 3.6–4.0 mm; width: 1.7–1.85 mm. Ratios: width/length of pronotum: 1.67–1.69; width pronotum/head: 1.17–1.18; length/width of elytra: 1.26–1.28; width elytra/pronotum: 1.69–1.74.

**Colour** (Fig. 2). Colouration somewhat different from nominate subspecies and, at the same time, more contrasting. Head and pronotum greenish-blue, margins of labrum, upper rim of mandibles, palpi, antennae, lateral margins, and middle of apical and basal margins of pronotum yellow. Ground colour of elytra basically brown or blackish with greenish tinge, and with a pattern of numerous light yellow lines, but light pattern of elytra so much extended that the elytra appear rather light with a

subscutellar and an interrupted, narrow, w-shaped postmedian spot only left dark, and with dark apex. Lower surface blackish. Femora and middle of tibiae piceous, knees, apex of tibiae, and tarsi yellow.

**Head.** As in nominate subspecies, with characteristic, extremely coarse, isodiametric microreticulation. Greenish-blue colouration very distinct, more distinct than in almost all specimens I saw from New Guinea.

**Pronotum.** As in nominate subspecies, though greenish-blue colouration of disk remarkably distinct.

**Elytra.** Shape as in nominate subspecies. Microreticulation slightly transverse, much more superficial than in nominate subspecies, therefore surface remarkably glossy.

**Lower surface.** As in nominate subspecies.

**Legs.** As in nominate subspecies.

**♂ genitalia.** (Fig. 1). Much as in nominate subspecies. As Darlington (1968) did not figure the unique, very strangely shaped aedeagus of the nominate subspecies, a description and figure for the new subspecies is added that applies also to the nominate subspecies: Genital ring triangular, rather symmetric, with large apical plate. Aedeagus rather short and wide, dorso-ventrally depressed, in ventral view widened towards apex. Apex bicornute, with deep and symmetric excision, with large orificium. Internal sac rather simply folded, without any sclerotized pieces. Parameres very dissimilar, right

paramere small, short, at apex knobbed, left paramere very large, elongate.

Variation. Very little variation noted.

**Distribution.** Subspecies of a New Guinean species, known only from New Britain and from the type locality.

**Collecting circumstances.** Largely unknown, probably collected by sifting moss from fallen logs.

**Etymology.** The name refers to the remarkably glossier surface as compared with that of the nominate subspecies from New Guinea.

**Remarks.** According to Darlington (1968), the nominate subspecies is widely distributed in New Guinea. Apart from a few specimens from scattered localities in Irian Jaya, I saw a large series sampled by fogging and at light in the Baiteta area in south-eastern Papua New Guinea.

The very unusually shaped aedeagus is not only unique within the genus *Coptodera*, but also within the whole family Carabidae. Even the most closely related species *Coptodera wau* Darlington from New Guinea and *C. fasciolata* (Macleay) from northern Australia possess 'normal' shaped aedeagi with unidentate apex. Evolution and function of the strangely shaped aedeagus of *C. papuella* therefore are still obscure.

The new record corroborates the close relations that exist between the carabid faunas of New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago, but, at the same time, once more demonstrates the differences between both areas that are expressed in several related but nevertheless slightly different taxa in New Britain and New Ireland (for examples see for example Baehr 1994, 1997, 1999, 2003a,b).

### Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Mr. A. Weigel (Pößneck) for kindly making available the specimens of the new subspecies alongside with important additional material, and to Mr. A. Drumont (Bruxelles) for the kind loan of a large amount of New Guinean carabid beetles including large series of *C. papuella* from a fogging program carried out in the Baiteta area in southeastern Papua New Guinea.



Fig. 2. *Coptodera papuella nitescens*, subspec. nov. Habitus. Body length: 3.6 mm.

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# A new *Lebia* Latreille of the *karenia*-group from New Britain

(Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiinae)

## Supplement to “The genus *Lebia* Latreille in the Australian-Papuan Region”

Martin Baehr

Baehr, M. (2005): A new *Lebia* Latreille of the *karenia*-group from New Britain (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiinae). Supplement to “The genus *Lebia* Latreille in the Australian-Papuan Region”. – Spixiana 28/1: 37–40

An additional new species of the *karenia*-group sensu Baehr (2004) of the genus *Lebia* Latreille, from New Britain is described: *L. weigeli*, spec. nov. According to body shape and to structure of its aedeagus this species is nearest related to *L. fallaciosa* Baehr from New Guinea.

The new species is introduced in the most recent key for the Australian and Papuan species of the genus *Lebia*.

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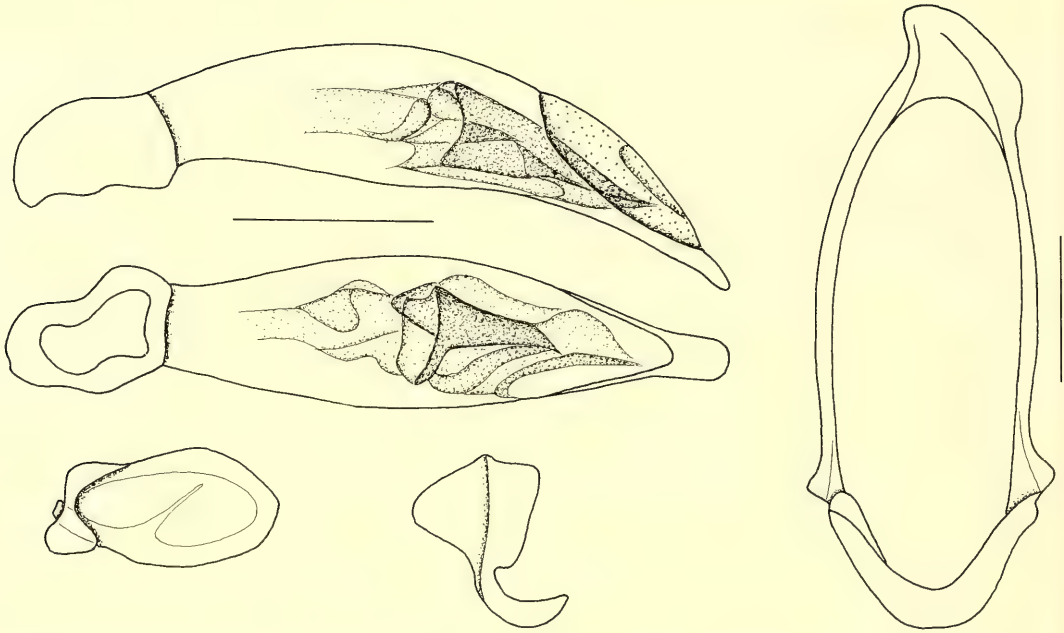
### Introduction

Soon after having finished the revision of the Papuan-Australian species of the genus *Lebia* s. l. (Baehr 2004), a single specimen was detected in a determination sample that represents another new species of the *karenia*-group in the sense of that revision. Hence, the present paper is regarded a supplement to the mentioned revision.

The *karenia*-group of the very large genus *Lebia* (s. l.) includes large species that are mainly characterized, apart from their large size, by their conspicuous cruciate or quadrimaculate colour pattern on the elytra. The species of this group are widely distributed in the Oriental Region, but they also occur in the Australian-Papuan region. From the latter area so far three species were recently described, namely *L. darlingtoniana* Baehr from New Guinea and Sulawesi, *L. fallaciosa* Baehr from New Guinea, and *L. brisbanensis* Baehr from southeastern Queensland, Australia. Concerning their external morphology (size, shape, colour pattern, microsculpture of surface) the three species are very similar, but morphol-

ogy of aedeagus is quite different and, at the same time, characteristic for each species: whereas in *L. darlingtoniana* and *L. brisbanensis* the aedeagus bears a remarkably denticulate sclerite, *L. fallaciosa* lacks any more heavily sclerotized parts in the internal sac of its aedeagus.

As explained in Baehr (2004), most *Lebia*'s from the Australian-Papuan Region are available in small numbers and some even in single specimens only. Presumably this is depending on the methods of sampling that were employed. A few species only are available in greater numbers and these have been sampled by fogging or beating from rainforest vegetation which probably is the best method for sampling species of the genus *Lebia*. So, the new species is being described herein, even when only the holotype is known so far. However, as it is a male and because male genitalia are highly characteristic in almost all examined Australian-Papuan species of the genus, this species is described yet on the base of a single specimen. In view of the recent revision, I guess that this is a practicable way to cope with this species.



**Fig. 1.** *Lebia weigeli*, spec. nov. Male genitalia: Aedeagus, lateral view from left side, and ventral view; parameres; genital ring. Scales: 0.5 mm.

### Material and Methods

The single examined specimen was kindly submitted by A. Weigel (Pößneck) within a determination sample. Measurements, dissection methods, descriptions, and photographs were employed in the same manner as explained in the revision (Baehr 2004). The holotype was kindly presented to the working collection of the author in Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (CBM-ZSM).

### *Lebia weigeli*, spec. nov.

Figs 1, 2

**Types.** Holotype: ♂, PNG: E New Britain Prov. 30 km SW Kokopo, Arabam, 200 m, 04°35'75"S 152°06'84"E, 21.II.-04.III.2000, leg. A. Weigel KL (CBM-ZSM).

**Diagnosis.** Fairly large species, with cruciate black elytral pattern that leaves an elongate subhumeral spot and the apex yellow. Distinguished from other Australian-Papuan species of the *karenia*-group, except for *L. fallaciosa* Baehr, by absence of any denticulate sclerites in the internal sac of the aedeagus; distinguished from the latter species by widely black disk of pronotum, completely light apex of elytra, and shorter and spatulate apex of aedeagus.

### Description

**Measurements.** Length: 7.8 mm; width: 3.55 mm. Ratios: w/l pr: 1.68; w pr/h: 1.22; l/w el: 1.39; w el/pr: 1.71.

**Colour** (Fig. 2). Head including mouth parts reddish, the area latero-posteriorly near and behind eyes piceous. Pronotum yellow, disk very widely and well delimited black. Elytra yellow with an anchor-shaped black spot in middle that is prolonged along lateral margin to humerus and along suture to about posterior third of elytra, but leaves an elongate humeral spot and the whole apex yellow. Lateral margin narrowly yellow, marginal setae not encircled by yellow spots. Lower surface, antennae, and legs yellow.

**Head.** Of average size and shape, narrower than pronotum. Eyes very large, semicircular. Antennae of moderate size, surpassing basal angles of pronotum by about 2 antennomeres. Surface, except for labrum which is finely microreticulate, without microreticulation, though with very few wrinkles near eyes and with extremely fine scattered punctures, highly glossy.

**Pronotum.** Comparatively wide, widest at apical third. Apical angles widely rounded off, lateral margin gently convex, but faintly sinuate just in front of the rectangular basal angles. Base in middle moderately produced, lateral excision deep, lateral



### Remarks

With the new species described herein, the number of large, vividly patterned *Lebia*'s of the *karenia*-group in the Australian-Papuan Region is raised to four which still is a quite low number when compared with the Oriental Region. It was not too surprising that New Britain houses an own species of this group, because separate species apparently being endemic in New Britain are known as well in the genus *Lebia* (see Baehr 2004) as in certain other genera of ground beetles. At the same time this is another example that demonstrates that the ground beetle faunas of New Guinea and New Britain are not too similar, at least at the species level.

Admitted that the genus *Lebia* on the whole most probably is a fairly recent immigrant in the Australian-Papuan Region, the taxonomic diversification within the genus yet is substantial and, as the faunas of the diverse parts of the Papuan Subregion are being better recorded in recent time, it becomes

evident that on all the major parts (vic. New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Islands etc.) separate though still closely related species occur that make this area taxonomically highly diverse. Hence, it would be interesting to know, whether separate species of the *karenia*-group likewise occur on New Ireland and on those islands lying east to it. The many highly interesting recent discoveries in New Guinea and on the islands of Bismarck Archipelago promise a multitude of additional important species, provided that careful sampling can be further employed and the habitat destruction in this area, in particular of rain forest, can be decelerated or even stopped.

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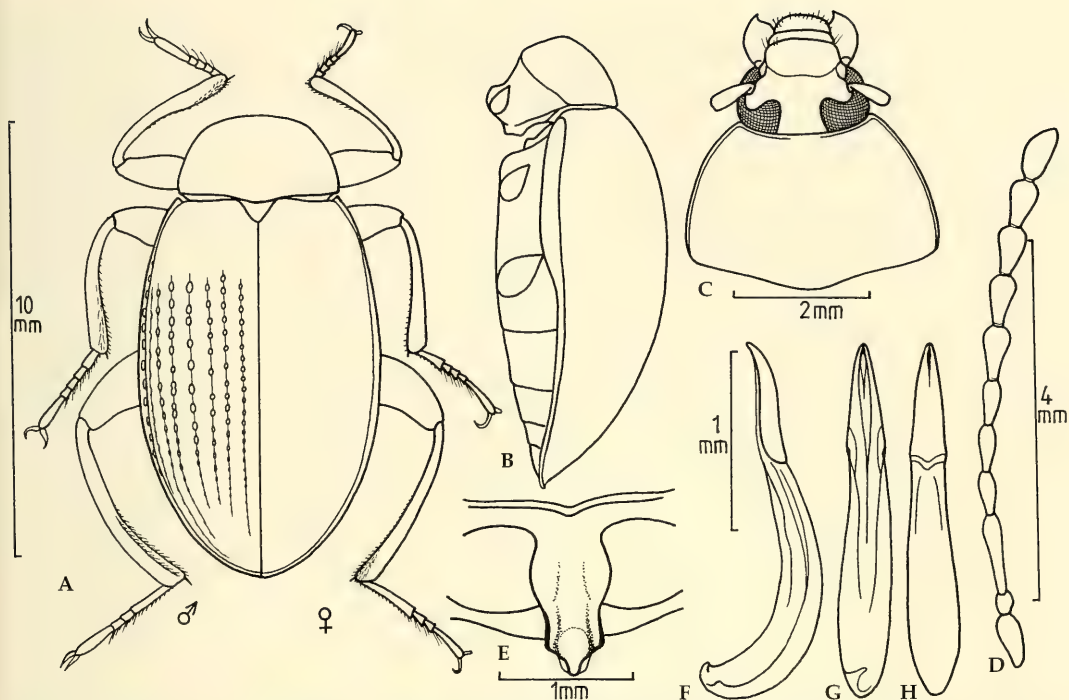
- Baehr, M. 2004. The genus *Lebia* Latreille in the Australian-Papuan Region (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Lebiinae). – *Spixiana* 27(3): 205-246











**Abb. 1.** *Amarygmus morio* (Fabricius, 1775). **A.** Habitus. **B.** Körper seitlich. **C.** Kopf und Halsschild. **D.** Fühler. **E.** Prosternalapophyse. **F.** Aedoeagus seitlich. **G.** Aedoeagus ventral. **H.** Aedoeagus dorsal.

etwas geringer exponierte Seitenrandkanten, haben die etwa gleich großen *Amarygmus buergersi* Gebien, 1920 und *Amarygmus fastuosus* Bremer, 2002 (2002a: 167 und 169). Der Halsschild ist jedoch bei diesen Arten im Gegensatz zu *morio* violett oder grün-golden gefärbt, die Tibiae sind dünner als bei *morio*, die Pro- und Mesotibiae sind im männlichen Geschlecht im Gegensatz zu *morio* annähernd gerade, und die Prosternalapophysen sind breit und deutlich oder angedeutet dreispitzig.

♀♀ von *Amarygmus amplus* Bremer, 2002 (2002a: 166) besitzen eine ähnliche Oberseitenstruktur und eine einheitliche Farbe der Oberseite wie Weibchen von *morio*, aber wie auch bei *buergersi* und *fastuosus* sind die Seitenrandkanten geringer seitlich exponiert als bei *morio*, daneben besitzt auch *amplus* im Gegensatz zu *morio* eine breite, flache Prosternalapophyse, die apikal sehr deutlich dreispitzig ist.

Es muß aber gesagt werden, daß es in Einzelfällen schwierig sein kann, insbesondere kleine Exemplare von *morio*, dann von den genannten Arten abzugrenzen, wenn die Tiere nicht sauber präpariert, die Beine und Fühler nicht gut einsehbar sind und die Prosternalapophyse nicht beurteilt werden kann.

### Nachbeschreibung

**Maße.** Länge: 7,7-14,2 mm (meist über 10 mm). Breite: 5,1-7,5 mm (meist über 6 mm). Relationen. Halsschild: Breite/Länge 1,61-1,76; Breite Hinter-ecken/Breite Vorderecken 1,56-1,65. Flügeldecken: Länge/Breite 1,49-1,59; Länge Flügeldecken/Länge Halsschild 3,61-3,76; maximale Breite Flügeldecken/maximale Breite Halsschild 1,38-1,45.

**Farbe.** Oberseite einheitlich gefärbt, mit mehr oder weniger deutlichem Glanz, entweder schwarz, dunkelgrün, kupferfarben, blau oder – selten – rötlich-violett. Unterseite braun bis schwarz gefärbt. Femora und Tibiae entweder schwarz oder braun, aber alle Übergänge von hellbraun, über braun bis rotbraun kommen vor. Mentum und Palpen braun.

**Kopf.** Stirn mittelbreit, etwas breiter als die Länge des 4. Fühlergliedes (wie 13:11), flach. Wangen deutlich gewölbt. Stirnnaht kaum eingeschnitten, nur breit eingedrückt, so daß zwischen Stirn und Clypeus ein schwacher stumpfer Winkel entsteht. Clypeus vorgezogen, längs und quer etwas gewölbt. Stirn und Clypeus mit feinen, nicht sehr dicht stehenden Punkten. Mentum umgekehrt trapezförmig, mit breiten, glänzenden, ebenen Seitenrändern; median querüber leicht gewölbt, mikroretikuliert



























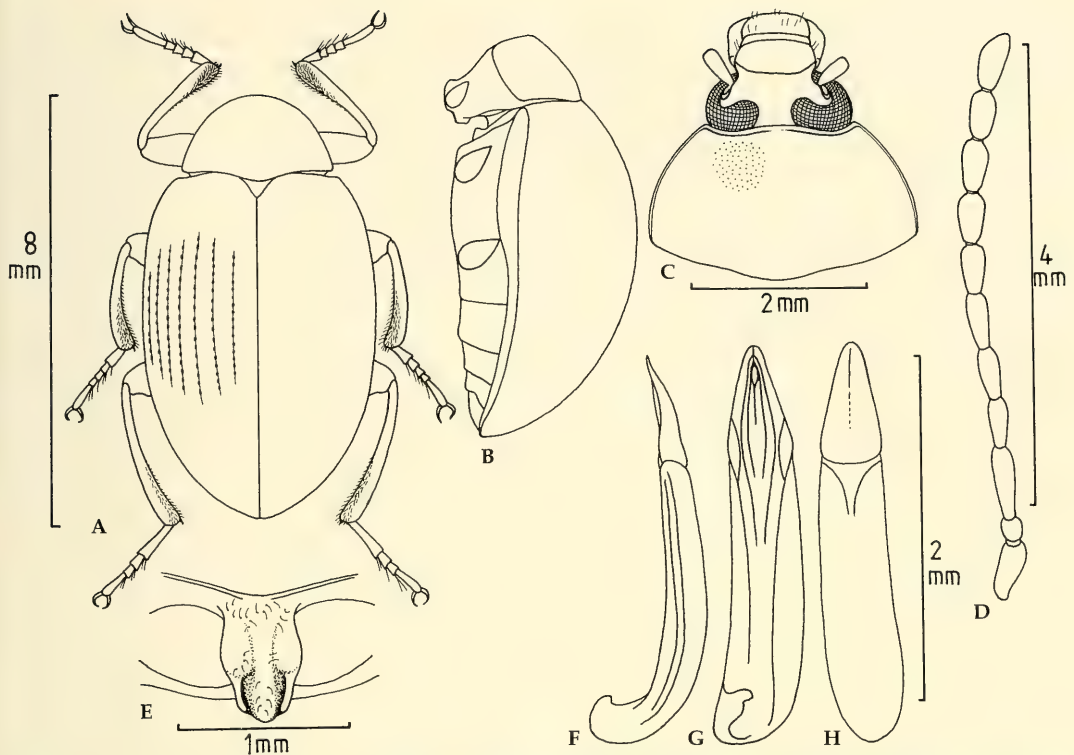


Abb. 6. *Amarygmus picitarsis* (Fairmaire, 1882). A. Habitus. B. Körper seitlich. C. Kopf und Halsschild. D. Fühler. E. Prosternalapophyse. F. Aedoeagus seitlich. G. Aedoeagus ventral. H. Aedoeagus dorsal.

*Amarygmus blaisei* Pic, 1923: 21; [syn.]: Bremer 2001b: 88  
*Amarygmus aeneus* var. *rouyeri* Pic, 1951: 18; [syn.]: Bremer 2001b: 88

*Amarygmus toliensis* Pic, 1951: 16; [syn.]: Bremer 2001b: 88 nec *Amarygmus picitarsis* (Fairmaire) [Bremer 2004b: 13]

*Amarygmus inadaï* Masumoto et Akida, 2001: 21 [syn. nov.]

**Typen.** Zu den Synonymen sowie der Auszeichnung eines Neotypus von *Cnodalon aeneum* Wiedemann, siehe Bremer 2001b: 88. Da mir Kaszab 1985 mitteilte, daß die Wiedemannschen Typen durch Kriegsereignisse im Museum Hamburg zerstört wurden, hatte ich ein Exemplar aus der alten Sammlung der ZSM als Neotypus von *Cnodalon aeneum* Wiedemann, 1823 ausgezeichnet (Bremer 2001b: 88). Jetzt stellte sich heraus, daß doch noch 3 Syntypen der Wiedemannschen Art im Zoologisk Museum, Kopenhagen, erhalten sind. Sie sind in einem gutem Zustand. Ich habe ein männliches Exemplar davon als Lectotypus ausgezeichnet; es ist auf einem ersten, alten Etikett handschriftlich bezeichnet: Java, Huni 1816, Aeneus Wiedem., auf einem zweiten Etikett (gedruckt) Mus. Westerm.; auf einem dritten Etikett (gedruckt, rotes Papier) Type. Ein zweites, weibliches Exemplar ist bezeichnet: Erstes Etikett (handschriftlich) Java. Westermann, Aeneus Wiedem.; zweites Etikett

(gedruckt, rotes Papier) Type. Es wurde als Paralectotypus ausgezeichnet. Ein drittes weibliches Exemplar ist bezeichnet: Erstes Etikett (gedruckt) Mus. Westerm.; zweites Etikett (gedruckt, rotes Papier) Type; es wurde auch als Paralectotypus ausgezeichnet. Das Neotypus-Etikett an dem Exemplar aus der ZSM wurde wieder entfernt.

**Diagnose.** Mittelgroße Art mit länglich ovalen Flügeldecken, etwas eingeschnittenen Streifen und leicht gewölbten, sehr fein punktierten Interstitien; Oberseite bronzefarben bis schwarz; es besteht eine deutliche Differenz in der Breite zwischen Halsschild und Flügeldecken, welche dadurch akzentuiert wird, daß die Seiten der hinteren Hälften des Halsschildes nahezu subparallel sind; Stirn mittelbreit. Diese häufig vorkommende Art wirkt relativ unauffällig, besitzt keine besonders hervorstechende Merkmale und ist nicht leicht von ähnlichen Arten zu trennen.

### Nachbeschreibung

**Maße.** Länge: 7,89–9,31 mm. Breite: 4,53–5,08 mm. Relationen. Halsschild: Breite/Länge 1,72–1,83; Breite Hinterecken/Breite Vorderecken 1,66–1,75. Flügeldecken: Länge/Breite 1,40–1,49; Länge Flügeldecken/Länge Halsschild 3,37–3,83; maximalen





















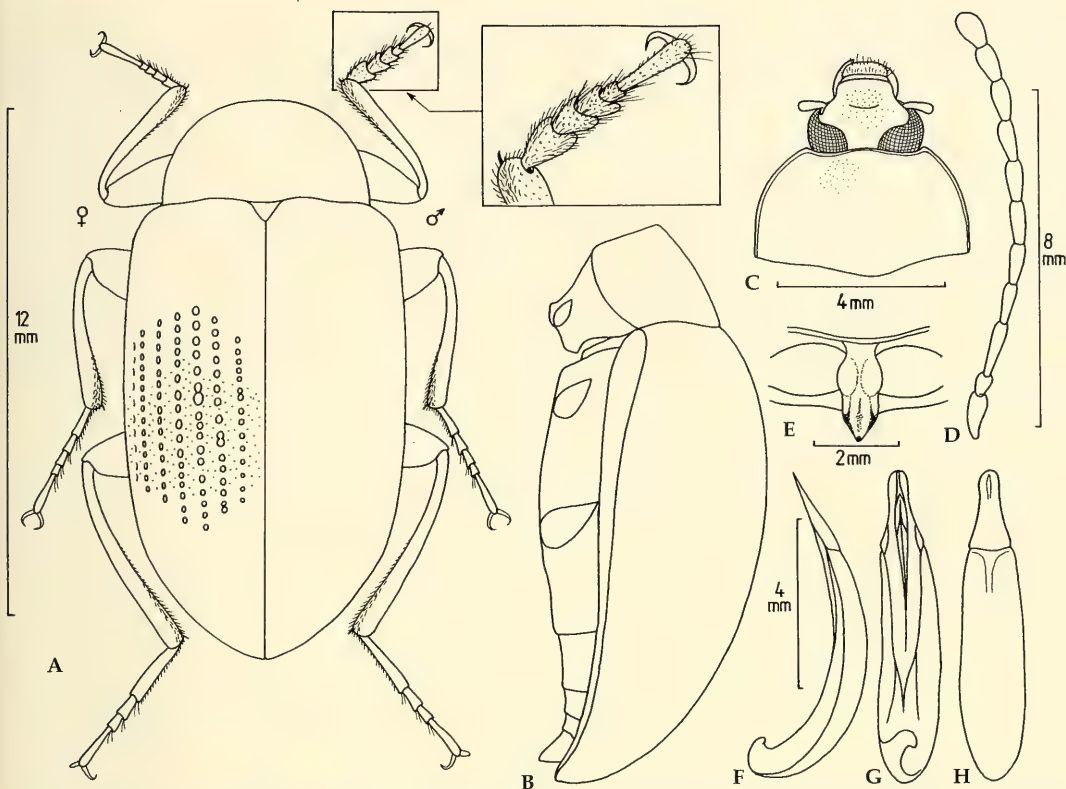












**Abb. 14.** *Amarygmus obtusus* Pascoe, 1869. **A.** Habitus, linksseitig Beine des ♀, rechtsseitig Beine des ♂. **B.** Körper seitlich. **C.** Kopf und Halsschild. **D.** Fühler. **E.** Prosternalapophyse. **F.** Aedoeagus seitlich. **G.** Aedoeagus ventral. **H.** Aedoeagus dorsal.

vorherigen Glieder, die schwarzbraun, glänzend sind, braun gefärbt. Das 11. Glied ist auffallend kurz und apikal asymmetrisch breit verrundet. Die Längen und Breiten der Fühlerglieder 1-11 verhalten sich wie 18:8 / 8½:7 / 27:6 / 18:6½ / 18:7 / 15:7 / 18:8 / 15:9 / 15:9 / 15:9 / 16:9.

Beine. Von mittlerer Länge. Femora zu den zweiten Dritteln hin keulenartig verdickt. Tibiae dünn; Protibiae bei beiden Geschlechtern in den basalen Hälften etwas gekrümmt, in den apikalen Hälften annähernd gerade; beim ♂ in den apikalen Fünfteln der Innenseiten mit einem Feld anliegender, dicht stehender Haare. Mesotibiae ähnlich geformt. Metatibiae etwas länger, aber ähnlich geformt. Die ersten drei Protarsomeren sind beim ♂ stark verbreitert, mit abnehmender Breite von 1 bis 3; weniger deutlich ist dieses bei den Mesotarsomeren 1 bis 3; die ersten drei Glieder der Pro- und Mesotarsomeren sind beim ♂ auf den Sohlenflächen büstenartig behaart, die des Weibchen sind durchgehend etwas länger behaart. Die Längen der Protarsomeren 1-5 beim ♂ sind 22:13:11:8:33, die der Mesotarsomeren

1-5 sind 24:16:11:9:33, die der Metatarsomeren 1-4 sind 53:20:13:38.

**Material.** Taralga, N. S. Wales, Dr. Broom, 99-130 (1♂ NHM).

### *Amarygmus pascoei* (Gebien, 1911)

Abb. 15A-H

*Eurypera cuprea* Pascoe, 1870: 106-107

*Amarygmus cupreus*, Blackburn [comb. nov.]: 1893, 92 (Homonym)

*Amarygmus pascoei* (Gebien, 1911); [nom. nov.]: Gebien 1911: 578.

**Typus.** Typus im NHM gesehen, genaue Daten aber leider nicht notiert.

**Diagnose.** Geflügelt. Groß. Mit längs und quer hochgewölbten, kurzen Flügeldecken, mit Streifen auf den Flügeldecken, die eine charakteristische Farbverstärkung aufweisen; mit mittelbrauner Stirn und kurzen Fühlern. Die einzige Art mit ähnlicher





































































































































































































































































































































































































































































